

THE HERALD.

"Here comes the 'Herald' of a noisy world, with news from all Nations."

BY WHITE, EVERSON & Co.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1839.

VOLUME XLV, NUMBER 10.

MATHEMATICS.

DESIGNED FOR
SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

BY CHARLES DAVIES.

It has been the intention in this course, to unite the analytical method of the French, with the practical method of the English School. These works embrace the entire course of Mathematics pursued at the United States Military Academy. They have also been adopted by many of the Colleges of Regular Text Books, and are likewise extensively used in Select Schools and Academies. Numerous testimonials in favor of these works have been received from professional men, in all parts of the United States. They are respectively recommended to the attention of Instructors and all others interested in education.

DAVIES' MENTAL AND PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC.

It is the object of this work to explain in a brief and clear manner, the properties of numbers, and the best rules for their various applications. The subjects are arranged throughout in a natural and scientific order, each depending on those which have gone before it. All the terms, or technical words, are defined. In each subject the most elementary ideas are first presented, generally under the form of a question, then follow illustrations or examples, and lastly the general rule.

KEY TO DAVIES' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.

for the use of Teachers only.

This work has each sum in the Arithmetic carefully and fully wrought out. It also contains additional examples in each rule, which are not found in the Arithmetic—so that the Teacher will be enabled to exercise his pupils, if he wishes, by questions which are not in his books.

DAVIES' First Lesson in Algebra—Being an Introduction to the Science.

It has been the intention in this work, to form a connecting link between Arithmetic and Algebra, to unite and blend, as far as possible, the reasoning in numbers, with the more abstract method of Analysis. It is designed to follow the Mental and Practical Arithmetic, and to serve as an introduction to the Science.

BOURDON'S Algebra. This work is an abridgement of the work of M. Bourdon, with the addition of Practical Examples.

The treatise on Algebra by Bourdon, is a work of singular excellence and merit. In France, it is one of the leading text books, and shortly after its publication had passed through several editions. It has been translated, in part by Professor De Morgan, of the London University, and it is now used in the University of Cambridge.

DAVIES' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry. Being an abridgement of the work of M. Legendre, with the addition of a Treatise on Mensuration of Planes and Solids, and a Table of Logarithms and Logarithmic Sines.

This work has passed through several editions since its publication in 1834, and is becoming a general text book in the institutions of the country.

DAVIES' Surveying, with a description and Plates of the Theodolite, Compass, Plane Table and Level; also, Maps of the Topographical Signs adopted by the Engineer Department, and an explanation of the method of Surveying the public lands.

It has been the intention in this work to begin with the very elements of the subject, and to combine those elements in the simplest manner, so as to render the higher branches of plane surveying comparatively easy. All the instruments needed for plotting have been carefully described; and the uses of those required for the measurement of angles are fully explained.

DAVIES' Analytical Geometry—Embracing the equations of the point and straight line, a system of Conic Sections—the Equations of the line and plane in Space—also, the discussion of the general Equation of the Second degree, and of surfaces of the Second order.

For about sixteen years the subject of Analytical Geometry has made a part of the course of Mathematics pursued at the Military Academy, and the methods which have been adopted in the present work, are those which have been taught with the greatest success.

DAVIES' Descriptive Geometry—With its application to Spherical Projections.

The intimate connection which this subject has with civil engineering and architecture, renders its acquisition desirable to those who devote themselves to these pursuits.

DAVIES' Differential and Integral Calculus—Embracing the Rectification and Quadrature of Curves, the Mensuration of Surfaces, and the Cubature of Solids.

This branch is justly considered the most difficult of the pure Mathematics; it has been the intention however to render the subject as plain as the nature of it would admit, but still, it cannot be mastered without patient and severe study.

DAVIES' Shades and Shadows and Linear Perspective.

The subjects treated of in this work are certainly useful to the Architect and Draftsman a knowledge of them is indispensable.

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THOMAS M'DANIELS,

Exchange Broker, Provision Dealer.

—and—
Commission Merchant.

EAST-BENNINGTON, VT.

FEBRUARY, 15, 1839.

Tallow.

BURT & MASON have for sale,
500 lbs Tallow.
Rutland Feb. 18, 1839.

Nails, Glass, Sash, &c.

BURT & MASON offer for sale 4000 lbs Cut and Wrought Nails, 200 Boxes Salisbury Glass, 4000 Lights Window Sash.

—ALSO—
Bloom Iron; one and two horse waggon Tires; Cart Tires; one and two horse waggon Boxes; Cart Boxes; Cauldron Kettles; Ploughs; Mill Saws; Iron Ware; Stoves, &c.
Rutland, Feb. 15, 1839.

BURT & MASON.

HAVE on hand a large stock of Sugars; Teas; Molasses; Spices; Raisins; Lamp Oil; Powder, Shot Lead, &c.

—ALSO—
Paints; Dye Stuffs; Linseed Oil; Gold Leaf; Bronze putty and common; Paint Brushes, &c.

HERDS GRASS AND CLOVER SEED. The subscriber has on hand a quantity of the above seeds, which will be sold at a small advance for cash.
JOHN STRONG.
Rutland, Feb. 15, 1839.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts; and those who are to pay in Grain are hereby notified that it must be brought in this month.
JOHN STRONG.
Rutland, Feb. 15, 1839.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon Probate Court for the district of Fairbairn, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of

RICHARD ROBINSON, late of Pawlet, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; and six months from the 22d day of Jan. 1839, being allowed by said court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment, at the late dwelling house of the said deceased, in Pawlet on the first Thurs. day in April and June next, from nine o'clock forenoon until four o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

ELIZABETH ALLEN, 2 Commissioners.
LUTHER A. WOOD, 3
Pawlet, January 24, 1839.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale his Dwelling House, Lot, and Blacksmith Shop, situated in the village of Castleton. This House is now two stories high, built of brick and well finished off, inside and out.

The out buildings are also new and convenient. Any person wishing to engage in mechanical business will find it a pleasant location—and business enough. For further particulars enquire on the premises.

JOSIAH N. NORTROP.
Castleton, Jan. 18, 1839.

N. B. All persons having unsettled accounts with me, are again invited to call and settle immediately.

Heatham & Dana,

OFFER FOR SALE,
TAYLOR'S SIMON & BARDWELL'S
CAST STEEL AXES.

—ALSO—
Tally Cast Steel Hay Knives, Hatchets, and Broad Axes, and Adze. Warranted first rate.
Tally Cast Steel Axes, Hatchets, and Broad Axes, and Adze. Warranted first rate.
Tally Cast Steel Axes, Hatchets, and Broad Axes, and Adze. Warranted first rate.
Tally Cast Steel Axes, Hatchets, and Broad Axes, and Adze. Warranted first rate.

A STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION
Will be held at Woodstock on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th days of March next, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of the 4th.

The expediency of establishing a paper similar to the Temperance Recorder published at Albany, and to devise and adopt all such measures for carrying forward the temperance reformation, as may be thought most efficient, are the great objects of the proposed meeting.

Many of its friends of Temperance in different parts of the State, having consulted together, feel the necessity, and concur in the calling of the above convention and they hope measures may be promptly adopted to secure the attendance of delegates from every town in the State.

The clergy, without exception, are respectfully requested to give the earliest possible notice of the above meeting to their respective congregations, and publishers of papers, throughout the State, are requested to give this notice one or more insertions in their several Journals.

E. FAIRBANKS.
Z. HOWE.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Destructive fire at New York.—We learn from the New York Star that a fire broke out in Mr. Alice's carpenter shop in the rear of 113 Green st., recently, and destroyed that and the rear of the buildings, back, which were all houses of two stories, with brick fronts. On Green st., Nos. 109, 111, 113, 115—all dwellings and also the corner of Green and Prince street, occupied as a grocery by Wm. Lyons. On Prince st. Nos. 112, 114, 116, 118, dwellings. Some stables were also destroyed. Nearly the whole block between Green, Prince, Wouster, and Spring streets being a heap of ruins.

Fire at Lebanon.—We learn from Lebanon that the woolen factory, grist mill, saw mill, and wool house, situated in the East Village in that town, owned by James Willis, Esq. was burnt on Wednesday night last, together with all the machinery and a considerable quantity of wool. Loss from 12,000 to 15,000. Insured in the N. H. Mutual \$6000—which will be less than one and a half per cent, on the premium notes.

Fire.—On Tuesday morning last, about 5 o'clock the Grist Mill and Saw Mill at Paper Mill Village Alstead, were burnt together with 200 bushels of grain. Loss on Mills about \$3000. Insurance at the N. H. Mutual \$2000.—Clarendon Eagle.

Destructive Fire.—The Frederick (Md.) Examiner says an endorsement on the Railroad way bill states that the mill of Rowland & Hefflebower at Harper's Ferry, was burnt on Wednesday morning. 15,000 or 20,000 bushels of wheat and 300 or 400 barrels consumed. Loss estimated at \$40,000—insurance about \$15,000.

Ferocity of a Rat. The Toronto (U. C.) papers relate a singular circumstance which took place in that city, on the 19th ult. A Mrs. Forbes left her child, an infant of two months, asleep in her bed, in the morning, and went about her usual pursuits. Shortly after, a young lady, whose bedroom was next to that in which the child was left, was alarmed by its screams, and on hastening to ascertain their cause, she was horrified at perceiving a large rat tearing at its cheeks, and within half an inch of the jugular vein! The domestic monster had commenced with the infant's hand, which he had severely torn, but had abandoned it for a part from which more blood could be obtained. Had not the young lady been at hand to render assistance, the child, which it is now said will soon recover, must in a few minutes have been killed.

Heart of Oak. One of the piles used in the foundation of the old bridge at Lancaster, England, was taken up a short time since, and found to be "as sound as an acorn," although it must have been under water nine hundred years.—Centinel.

Lord Durham's plan for Canada. A letter from Quebec is published in the Courier of the 24th, professing to give an outline of what Lord Durham intends to propose in Parliament, respecting the Canadas. Its principal features are,

To abolish the name of Canada, and divide the two provinces into four, with the name of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto—these, with the provinces of New Brunswick, &c. to bear the general name of British North America.

This British N. A. to have a secretary and office for itself in London, and be governed by a viceroy.

Each province to have its own Legislature, and the whole country to be divided into municipalities, the people thereof electing their own officers.

The clergy reserves, Jesuits' estates, and all funds for education to be thrown into one general fund, and distributed among the school districts.

Each province to send one or more members to the British Parliament.

Irish Wit.—An English officer, who was called to suppress a riot in some part of Ireland, upon arriving on the ground, commanded the mob to disperse, when one of the number stepped up to him, and said—"You want us to be off to be sure, don't you?" "Yes," answered the officer, "and you had better go quick, for you won't like the smell of gunpowder." "The smell of powder, do you say, the devil a bit do we care for that—it's the balls we fear."

THE HERALD.

For the Rutland Herald.

Mr. Everett.—In your paper of the 11th inst. I noticed some pretty remarks, in two communications signed "An Old Farmer." As I am a Farmer by occupation, I confess I felt it a little flattering in my vanity to see so much sound sense and straight forward policy, compressed in so few lines, and such a signature. With due deference, however, to the gentleman's opinion, I must beg leave to differ from him, in some respects, in my views of what he calls the "management" of the public lands. After mentioning his travels in the north parts of Indiana, Illinois, and Black Hawk's country, as he terms the Territory of Iowa, and expressing his opinion that the unsurveyed parts of those countries ought to "remain in the peaceable possession of the Natives, until they are needed by the citizens of the United States for the purpose of agriculture"—he proceeds to make sundry interrogatories, the import of which would seem to require the practice of government in the purchase and sale of those lands, on the one hand, and the manner in which they are settled by emigrants, on the other. I am the less surprised that the gentleman has imbibed such opinions as I find many of my countrymen in a similar way of thinking. Emboldened by the gentleman's frankness, I purpose briefly to notice the system pursued by the Government in the purchase and sale of public lands, and some of the practices of emigrants, alluded to by the gentleman, as censurable. And as a preliminary remark, permit me to say, that it is vastly easier to find fault with any system, whatever, than to devise a better. In the first place the Indian title is extinguished by purchase, and the Natives are removed. This is not the work of a moment, as the gentleman seems to suppose, but requires several years.

The land is then carefully surveyed into townships, sections and quarter sections, and after having been advertised, is offered for sale at auction by quarter section, excepting every 10th section, which is reserved for the support of free schools. It is provided by law that any actual settler, having settled and cultivated a portion of any quarter section, shall have the right of pre-emption to the same: that is, he shall have the land at the minimum, or lowest price of \$1.25 per acre, if paid immediately to the Receiver. All lands not purchased at the time of sale, are subject to private entry, that is, any individual may purchase them when he pleases, at the minimum price. Now for any iniquitous practice of Office Holders, in the business, the system ought not to be discarded, unless some other system, less liable to abuse, can be substituted in its place, neither ought the pernicious effects of the Specie Circular, be laid to its charge. The gentleman seems to think that settlers should be deterred from entering on lands not offered for sale. Without attempting to consider the facilities, rendered to surveyors by squatters, I would inquire what would be the consequences of offering a tract of land equal to the annual amount settled, under this prohibition, without a solitary settler or a cabin on it? It cannot be supposed that such would be a suitable opportunity for actual settlers to gather, simultaneously, from many different states to select and locate farms, agreeable to their several tastes, and different occupations, on land they have never explored, and to which they can hardly be said to have access. Would it not be giving the land jobbing capitalists the best possible chance to monopolize large tracts on their own terms, for retail at high prices, or the erection of future baronies, consequences equally adverse to the interest of the actual settler and the best good of our country? This would be "opening a door for speculation" with a vengeance. Now, Mr. Editor, the projects of such a prohibition seems not altogether original with "An Old Farmer." Our sage President broached the same idea in one of his messages. But of how much avail does the gentleman suppose such an enactment would be? As well might Congress make laws to restrain the descending rain, or control the rising flood of the Mississippi, as to prevent the hardy sons of the Pilgrims, from occupying the western lands. On the scale of economy, Mr. Editor, would it not require more military force to carry such a law fully into effect, than it would to protect the settlers, though they were scattered from Green Bay to Fort Leavenworth, and thence to the borders of Texas? If we are to be surrounded by a cordon of troops for our own benefit, I think my brother Farmer, as well as our noble President, would not wish to have their advanced line nearer than the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The gentleman has given us quite a graphic description of irregularities of emigrants "of all characters," "trespassing, squatting and committing all kinds of depredations on the people's lands;" but he may search the annals of emigration from Cain's removal to the land of Nod, down to the recent settlement of Texas by that band of outlaws that dismembered Mexico, and he will look in vain for that picture of public prosperity and private happiness, for those scenes of rural felicity, sweetened by virtuous affections, and adorned with religion, that our new settlements in the Western States exhibit. The idea of frauds committed on the Public by the squatters is too futile to merit a moment's notice. One objection urged by my brother Farmer against emigration, is, that it retards internal improvements in the old States. Admitting the validity of the objection, does he think internal improvement in the said States, paramount to more weighty considerations? or the occupation of a few "unused mill seats" of more consequence to the nation, or to individuals, than the fostering and improving of valuable and fertile farms? True it is, that many enterprising and useful members of society, as well as some of a different description, leave this for the west, but no very disastrous consequences seem to follow, unusual prosperity attends us; and, although my brother Farmer's term, as well as my own, may need improvement in various ways, we ought not to wash the price of labor depressed by a more dense population to enable us to make them. Neither, I presume, would he wish his sons to descend to the cultivation of a more sterile soil, or be confined to a less portion of a good one, than he has done himself.

Should this be found worthy of a place in your paper, Mr. Editor, a future communication may give my views of the policy, proper to be pursued, with respect to those lands which have long remained in the market unsold.

A MIDDLE AGED FARMER.

February, 15, 1839.

The Legislature of Mississippi has elected a Whig Senator in Congress, by a majority of five votes.

XXVth CONGRESS, 3d SESSION.

Monday, Jan. 21, 1839.

Mr. Everett presented the following resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Vermont, adopted on the 5th of November 1838, viz:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their utmost efforts to prevent the annexation of Texas to the United States, and to procure the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and the slave trade between the several States and Territories of the Union.

Resolved, That the adoption, by the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 21st December last, of the resolution by which "all petitions, memorials, and papers touching the abolition of slavery, in any State, District, or Territory of the United States," were "laid upon the table, without being debated, printed, read, or referred," was a daring infringement of the right of the people to petition, and a flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States; and we do, in the name of the people of Vermont, protest against the passage of the same, or any similar resolution by the present or any future Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to present the foregoing resolutions to their respective Houses, and use their influence to carry the same into effect.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the President of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Everett moved that these resolutions be read, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and that they be printed.

The Speaker said that they came within the resolution of the 12th of December last, and would go upon the table under that resolution, without being read, debated, printed, or referred. He therefore decided that the motion of Mr. Everett was not in order.

From this decision Mr. E. appealed.

Mr. Slade said he was glad his colleague had appealed, as it would bring the House to a solemn decision upon the question of the application of the resolution of the 12th December last to papers presented here from the sovereign States of this Union. He wished to have those who voted for that resolution put to the test, and say, by a direct vote, whether the States, as well as individuals, shall be gagged, when they think proper to present to the House of Representatives of the United States an expression of their sentiments on any of the great topics which concern the country; and especially those having respect to rights as essential as those to which the resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont related. Mr. S. said he did not doubt that the resolution of the 12th of December, whatever might be its extent, however it might invade and outrage the rights of the People, applied to sovereign States as well as to individuals. Its terms were unlimited: "Every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper," &c. There might, perhaps, in the estimation of some, be somewhat due to courtesy towards a sovereign State, and an inclination to yield to that, what would not be yielded to individuals. But it might be well questioned whether a resolution, perpetrating as flagrant a violation of right as did the resolution of the 12th Dec., could have been intended to yield any thing to courtesy. Mr. S. said he was willing, for one, that those who voted to put the gag into the mouths of the members of this House, and to impair the right of the People to petition, should, if they thought proper, sustain the Speaker's decision, and insult the States by a refusal to permit the resolutions of their Legislatures to be read here.

But, arbitrary and tyrannical as that resolution was, there was one prohibition that it did not contain. While it declared that "every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching or relating, in any way, or to any extent whatever, to slavery, or the abolition thereof," should not be "debated, printed, or referred," it did not declare that such papers should not be read. He trusted, therefore, that, as to the Speaker's decision that the resolution should not be read, the House would override it, and permit the State of Vermont the poor privilege of having her resolutions read at the Clerk's table.

The Speaker said that, although the resolution of the 12th Dec. did not, in terms, prohibit the reading of the resolutions, it did so implicitly. It declared that "no further action should be had thereon" after the presentation; and, as the reading could only be to inform the House of their contents, with a view to its action on them, it was a fair construction of the rule, that it prohibited the reading, as well as the debating, printing, or referring. He referred to a decision of the Speaker to this effect, at the 2d session of the 24th Congress, upon the resolution offered by Mr. Hawes, of Kentucky, which decision was sustained, on an appeal to the House. That resolution was in the same terms as that of the 12th of Dec. last. It did not in terms, prohibit the reading of the papers, but it was decided that they could not be read.

Mr. Slade said he was aware of that decision, but he believed it was wrong, and ought to be reversed. It was a strained construction of that resolution. He thought it a great perversion of all sound principles of construction to lean, in doubtful cases—supposing this to be doubtful—in favor of restricting the rights of the People. Construction in cases of doubt, should always be in favor of liberty; and, if there was a case in the world in which such a rule of construction should prevail, it was one in which the People of this Union undertake to exercise the important right of petitioning the Government for a redress of grievances, or in which one of the States addresses Congress, in the form of resolutions, on great questions affecting its own or the interests of the nation. This constraining away the rights of the people and of the sovereign States of this Union he regarded

as a reinforcement of injustice. It was enough that they must submit to the *Letter* of a resolution which so grossly outrages their rights, without being forced to submit to be gagged by construction. Mr. S. said it might seem to be a small matter, that as there could be no action on the resolutions, he should insist on their being read. But when rights dear to the people and the States were involved, he would contest every inch of ground with those who are assailing them. There might be many good reasons why a State or individuals should desire to have the resolutions and petitions which they send here read, without special reference to any action of this House on them. At any rate it was but respectful to them to permit the reading and, if he could not secure for them any celestial rights, he would hold on to those which are essential, if, indeed, it could be regarded as essential that the States and the people should not be insulted by a refusal to permit their resolutions and petitions to be even read in the hearing of their Representatives here. He was disposed, therefore to insist on the reading of the resolutions.

But (Mr. S. said) it was still more apparent that the decision which the Speaker had made two years ago, and which was now relied on as authority, should not be repeated from another consideration. The gag resolution of the 21st of Dec. 1837, not only prohibited the debating, printing, and reference of resolutions, propositions, and papers touching the subject of slavery, as the gag of the preceding year had done, but it went further, and expressly declared that they should not be read. That resolution was matured with great care, in a midnight convulsion, and it is fair to presume that its authors inserted in it the additional prohibition of reading, from a conviction that it would be unsafe to rely on the construction which had been given to the resolution of the preceding year, to secure that object. They well knew that that construction was a derogation of the rights of the People, and that on no sound principles of construction was it defensible. They therefore took the precaution to insert an express prohibition of reading. This shows the estimation in which the present Congress, at its last session, held the decision of the previous Congress, which is now relied on to exclude the reading of the Vermont resolutions.

But this is not all. After having, at the last session, passed a gag resolution, containing an express prohibition of reading, this House, at its present session, repeals the same resolution, *with the omission of that prohibition*. Why this omission? The resolution of December 21, 1837, must have been before the consideration during their grave deliberations how they should perform the operation of gagging the States and the People. Why was it determined to leave out the prohibition to read? Sir, (said Mr. S.) they dare not put it in. The Northern party in this coalition were afraid of the People. They dared not strain the resolution up to the point of a prohibition to read the resolutions of the States and the petitions of the People. It would not do thus to add insult to injury. They must have the credit of so far relaxing the rigor of gag-tyranny as to allow the resolutions and petitions to be read by the Clerk, before consigning them to the "tomb of the Capulets."

It is plain, then, said Mr. S., not only from the mere fact of omission, but from the reasons which obviously dictated it, that those who drew the resolution did not intend that it should have the effect of a prohibition to read, unless they intended to deceive the People, by holding out to them, on the face of the resolution, the idea that it was not as bad as that of the previous year; at the same time that they intended to rely on a construction which should give it precisely the same effect. If this was the purpose of the plotters of this scheme, I will not permit myself to believe that this House, in the forced absence of all discussion, and in its headlong action upon the resolution, seriously intended to second such a purpose. Having modified the resolution of the 21st December, 1837, by the omission of that part which prohibited the reading of resolutions and petitions on the subject of slavery, it said to the States and the People, in language too plain to be misunderstood, that that restriction was removed. It remains to be seen whether that omission shall be rendered entirely unavailing by a construction which gives the same effect to the resolution as though it contained the express prohibition, which was intentionally omitted.

Mr. S. in conclusion, said he trusted that, for the reasons he had suggested, the House would sustain the appeal which had been taken from the decision of the Chair, and permit the resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont to be read at the Clerk's table, as it was but respectful to the State they should be.

Upon taking the question on the appeal there appeared not to be a quorum present, and the House thereupon adjourned.

Dreadful Storm and Hurricane in England.

New York, Feb. 13, 1839.

By the packet ship Cambridge, Capt. Barry, arrived here yesterday, we have accounts of a tremendous storm in England, and the stranding of three N. Y. Packet ships close by Liverpool—the Pennsylvania, St. Andrew and Oxford. Many lives were lost. The storm swept over the whole surface of England, tearing up and destroying almost every thing in its course. It is said the disasters were great, and the coast is strewed with wrecks and many American vessels are supposed to be lost.

The storm which occasioned these disasters commenced at Liverpool on Sunday in the afternoon, Jan. 6, and continued all that night and the next day. The London papers are filled with accounts of the storm, disasters at sea and suffering from effects of the Hurricane.—Herald.

Damages done to the N. Y. Packets.

Among the vessels driven on shore by the New York packets, viz. the Pennsylvania (South), the Oxford, Capt. Rathbone, Andrew, Capt. Thompson, &c. Lockwood, &c.